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Monday, January 27th, to Friday, January 31st.

Owing to the unseasonable weather we find ourselves stocked rather more heavily than usual, and are therefore making big reductions in price to effect a partial clearance in order to make room for new goods.

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THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT
WEDNESDAY, January 29th, at 9.15 p.m.
THE TWO GREAT ARTISTES

SYKORA
Cellist
SKLAREVSKI
Pianist

LAST NIGHT
TUESDAY, February 4th, at 9.15 p.m.

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking now open at Moutrie's.
MANAGEMENT: J. GRININ.

THE
CORONET
Tel. No. 1743. Tel. No. 1743.

January and 29th, 1919,

at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

GEORGE WALSH

"THE YANKEE WAY"

MAX LINDER

"HE SHOULD WEAR BRACES"

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

CANTON BRITISH WAR
CONTRIBUTIONS.

A meeting of British residents was held at the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, on the 24th inst., Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., presiding.

The accounts for the past year were presented showing that the sum of \$14,542.10 and £35 had been subscribed. Of this total \$900 had been voted to local Red Cross workers, and the following remittances made to London:

Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund	150
Blue Cross Fund	10
British Red Cross Society	90
Kensington War Hospital	75
Supply Depots	435
King's Fund for Disabled	45
London Hospital	25
Lord Roberts' Memorial Fund	170
Mesopotamia Comforts Fund	50
Mine-sweepers' Fund	90
National Refugees and Training Ships, etc.	25
Officers' Families' Fund	150
Prisoners of War Fund	725
Royal Flying Corps Hospital	40
Sailors' Widows and Orphans' Fund	50
Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association	100
Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund	45
	\$2,230

Paid by cheques on London, as per contra \$2,190 - \$13,503.01

After expending \$20 on printing and postage, a balance-in-hand was left of \$119.15

In addition to the above the following amounts were remitted during the year as the result of special efforts:

British Red Cross Society	\$3,000
Shanghai Lottery	1,000
Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund	78.12.11
George's Day	1.11.6
British Red Cross Society, St. George's Day	39.8.7
Kensington War Hospital Supply Depots, St. George's Day	78.12.11
Mine Sweepers' Fund, St. George's Day	3.18.8
Prisoners of War Fund, St. George's Day	110.2.1
Royal Flying Corps Hospital, St. George's Day	3.18.8
Royal Medical Benevolent Fund, St. George's Day	500
King George's Fund for Sailors, a/c King's birthday	155
Scottish Prisoners of War, St. Andrew's Society	\$5,571.5.4

Transferred to Local Red Cross Workers, a/c St. George's Day \$300

Since the beginning of the war a total of £16,753 16.9d. has been remitted to London as follows:

To 31st December, 1915	\$2,769.17.0
" 31st December, 1916	\$2,647.3.1
" 31st December, 1917	\$3,508.11.4
" 31st December, 1918	\$7,801.5.4

It was agreed upon by those present to maintain their subscriptions throughout the coming year. Copies of the circular issued by the Committee with regard to War Contributions can be obtained from Mr. D. Forbes, c/o Hongkong Bank, Canton, to whom further donations and subscriptions should be sent.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT
FUND.

The Rev. F. G. Hastings, R.N., Treasurer of the above Fund, acknowledges gratefully the following monthly contributions for the period ended 28th January:

J. M. Gordon	5
A. Denison	5
H. Hancock	10
E. Hamilton	10
A. Ritchie (December)	10
S. J. Chisholm (Jan. and Feb.)	40
R. Selwick	10
C. W.	10
D. M. Ross	10
H. W. Bird	10
G. S. Archibutt	10
R. Sutherland	10
A. Forbes (Dec. and Jan.)	10
E. Grant	10
G. E. Stewart	10
E. Grant Smith	10
A. Friend	10
J. C. Nixon	10
W. Nicholson	10
A. F. Walls	10
Mr. Justice Gompertz (Dec.)	5
O. H. Blason	5
A. E. Crapnell	5
W. A. Butterfield	10
G. M. Young (Nov. Jan.)	10
G. Dunbar (Nov. Jan.)	10
A. Galloway	10
Ross Thomson	10
J. Taylor	5
H. F. Campbell	5
Staff of As. Pet. Co.	25
Total	\$274

MISTLETOE FOR CHINESE NEW
YEAR.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese young man was charged with destroying plants on Crown land.

Defendant stated that he came from Canton and did not know the regulations. He intended to use the plants for the Chinese New Year festival.

Magistrate Macdonald stated that the plant in question was regarded as Chinese mistletoe and was in great demand during the New Year.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$4.

SPORT.
BILLIARDS.

The competition for the Garrison Billiard Challenge cup commenced at the Soldiers' Club on Monday night, when the 88th Co. R.G.A. met the Royal Engineers. Play was not of a very high order, the best breaks being 21 by Curtis and 19 by Bell. The Artillerymen won and as a result of the evening's play, were eighty-four points ahead of their opponents. Scores:

88th Co. R.G.A.	Sgt. Haskings	200
	Sgt. Haskings	178
	Cpt. Tindley	147
	Gr. Donaldson	200
	Sgt. Bell	191
Total		600
Total		516

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROYAL ARTILLERY CUP.

88th Co. R.G.A., 2; 89th Co. R.G.A., 2.

These teams met yesterday at Lyman in the competition for the above Cup. Green opened the scoring for the 88th Co. beating Gladwin with a shot close to the range. With one goal against them, the 88th Co. played with great dash and determination and an equalizing goal was registered by Sharnman, who headed into the net. In the second half, from a combined movement by the 88th Co. forward line, Evans gave his side the lead. Then from a break-away by Sharnman, the ball was sent neatly out to the wing to Sainsbury. He immediately transferred to Youll and that that player made no mistake with the final shot. Thus the scores were equalised again, and although the game was played until the end no further point was registered. Sharnman play a magnificent game for the 88th Co. while Torr and Green for Lyman were always prominent.

THE SKEICH CLUB.

The annual meeting of members of the Skeich Club was held at the Helena May Institute on the 27th inst., when it was announced that the sum of \$870.95 had been raised for the Red Cross as a result of the recent exhibition at the City Hall. It was remarked that a similar exhibition of the current year, and consequently a smaller number of pictures would be available. It might be an advantage, therefore, if a Committee interested in photography could be formed to work in conjunction with the Skeich Club for the purpose of a joint exhibition of paintings, drawings, and photographic art, to be held next December.

Skeich Club meetings will be held once every two months this year, instead of monthly, and it is hoped that this will enable more work to be sent in, as it has been found that a spell of bad weather has sometimes caused the monthly entries to be unsatisfactory.

At each of the meetings, there will be two classes of exhibits, viz., one subject set by the Committee programme of which will be circulated shortly—and one open subject.

The value of helpful criticism was mentioned, and a hope expressed that members will send in their work in good time for this purpose.

The system of voting has been altered to encourage regular contributors, and with the suggested Annual exhibition to work for it is felt that a successful season should be assured.

A vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer terminated the proceedings.

NEW SHIPPING VENTURES.

EXPERIENCES OF CHINESE OWNERS.

Lately a few shipowners in the South (Hongkong) have gone in for converting salt junks into ocean-going cargo steamers and it seems that it has been a very unprofitable venture. One owner lengthened the stern of such a craft and gave her so long a counter that every wave that caught her stern had such a good hold that it drove the bow down for a good length of the vessel. This craft put to sea with a cargo of lumber and was not beyond Gap Block when she had to hoist signals of distress. A local vessel passed by but could not render any assistance on account of heavy seas, but reported the matter and the next day she was lowered by two tugs in a very leaky condition. Fortunately, the cargo of lumber had kept her afloat, but this craft must have been a very expensive venture for the owner.

This vessel had steam-driven engines, three funnels, all second-hand and taken from a wreck.

Another craft was also put on the slip and work went ahead in over-hauling and getting her lengthened to suit the owner's requirements, though the condition of the hull did not appear to warrant going any further with it. However, with the freight rates falling, the owners were anxious to take advantage of them and went ahead without any definite plans or specifications for the required changes. Naturally, the bill was enormous, and it would have been cheaper for them to have built a new vessel, but the strangest building process was put in practice. The keelson of the vessel was not taken into consideration and was put in practically after the vessel was ready for sea.

The engines were second-hand, of a well-known British make and driven by kerosene, very much underpowered, and in consequence the vessel had to be made auxiliary. No matter how good a make, second-hand engines should not be bought for such a venture. Engines of ample power should be put in and the vessel made a full-powered ship. The whole thing was, consequently, an expensive venture and not at all successful, even with the high freight rates that were to be obtained. In spite of these two already put in hand, other Chinese owners have also lately gone in for the same and it is to be hoped that they will have more success, learning experience from the mistakes of the past—Shipping and Engineering.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.
POULTRY DUMPED IN PUBLIC
THOROUGHFARE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was summoned for causing obstruction and encroaching on Ko Shing Street, by placing poultry crates in that thoroughfare.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain-Superintendent of Police, said that the nuisance had been going on for a considerable time. The locality in which the trade was being carried on was quite inadequate, and, as a result, the street was encroached upon. His orders were to have this serious encroachment stopped altogether, not merely mitigated. He had personally visited the spot and found the existing condition of things really bad. The poultry dealers had been offered a site opposite the Sailors' Home, but had not availed themselves of it.

Mr. Gardiner for the defendant, pointed out that the nuisance had been going on for several years. The site referred to by the Captain-Superintendent was absolutely inadequate, the actual area being only 50 ft. by 30 ft. Efforts would be made to relieve the congestion within the next few days, and he hoped that neither the Magistrate, nor the Police would be too hard on his client.

Mr. Wolfe, interposing, pointed out that the defendant had been fined and warned before. If a large trade had to be carried on large premises should be found. When he visited the locality and asked that the crates be removed, the suggestion met with a blank refusal. The same attitude was displayed towards the sergeants who were taken away from more serious business to attend to municipal affairs. He submitted that a substantial fine and a reasonable space of time to put the place in order would meet the situation. Defendant should be made to pay for his insolence.

Mr. Gardiner stated that architects had surveyed the site referred to by Mr. Wolfe and found it too small.

Mr. Wolfe understood that the poultry dealers could have had the whole of the adjoining land, too, but they had not taken the trouble to open any negotiations at all for it.

The defendant was fined \$5 on each of six charges.

GAMBLING TRANSACTION.

\$700 SNATCHED FROM A CHINESE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with snatching \$700 in bank notes from another Chinese.

Inspector Macdonald stated that complainant went to the marine store near the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for the purpose of obtaining the wages of the crew of a launch of which he was master. He received \$700, and was going back to his vessel when defendant, the complainant, accosted him and demanded \$354, which complainant owed him over a gambling transaction. Complainant stated that that was not the time or place to discharge debts, and asked defendant to accompany him to a quiet spot. This defendant refused to do, and grabbing the bank-notes, ran away. He was followed by an Indian constable, who arrested him after some resistance. The money, however, had disappeared, only \$70 being found in defendant's possession. It was believed that the money had been passed on to some other men.

At this stage it was discovered that complainant was absent from Court, and though his name was called out twice he failed to reply.

Mr. Wood thereupon discharged defendant.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A DAGGER.

LUKONG'S STORY DISBELIEVED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a dagger.

A Chinese *lukong* stated that he saw defendant in Wanchai, and, being suspicious, stopped him. Defendant managed to escape, but was arrested by witness, who discovered a dagger in his possession.

Defendant strenuously denied the allegation, and said the *lukong* bore him a grudge.

As there was no corroborative evidence Mr. Wood discharged defendant.

COMPANY REPORT.

KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

The thirtieth report of the Board of Directors, to be presented by the shareholders on February 4th, states:

The balance of the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st Dec., 1918 (including \$1,008.56 balance brought forward from account, after writing off all charges and expenses) amounts to \$17,000.82. The Directors recommend that a dividend of \$2.85 per share be paid, which will leave a balance of \$400.82 to be carried forward to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

Messrs. T. E. Pearce and J. Rodger now retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election as Directors.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 26th January, is as follows:

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 4 weeks.
This Year	\$13,132	\$3,046
Last Year	12,819	48,802
Increase	313	5,344

TALE OF A DRESS COAT.
THE GENTLE ART OF DRY
CLEANING.

At the Summary Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. J. S. Coffin, of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., claimed from the Diamond Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Co., of Shaukiwan, the sum of \$100, damage done to his dress coat and gloves through the negligence of the defendant firm.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. A. d'Almada for the defendant.

Plaintiff said he purchased a dress suit when he was in Haiphong in 1914, for £9 10s. from the firm of Wheeler & Co., of London. He had worn the suit about a dozen times, and when he came to Hongkong in August he sent it to the defendant's agent, Cassam Ahmed, to be dry cleaned. When he got it back, the coat was torn and shrunk.

Plaintiff put on the coat in Court and his Lordship remarked that it could scarcely be called a good-fitting coat now. Plaintiff added that the coat fitted him perfectly before it went to be cleaned.

The gloves were passed up for inspection, and his Lordship remarked that he had bought many new gloves that seemed like that. He further added that they did not seem clean. He really did not know much about gloves, and plaintiff would have to call an expert to testify to their condition.

Mr. Gardiner said that he proposed to call an expert. As a matter of fact, the plaintiff was an expert.

In reply to his Lordship, plaintiff said that the gloves were not clean and that the coat had been washed and not cleaned.

Mr. Gardiner said that if the defendant would make the good the damage that was all they wanted.

His Lordship asked whether the waistcoat was spoilt.

Mr. Gardiner replied that the waistcoat and the trousers were useless without the coat, because they could not be matched.

His Lordship: Even if one got the same cloth?

Mr. Gardiner said the material could not be matched.

In reply to his Lordship, plaintiff said he thought the vest and the trousers could be matched in Hongkong.

Plaintiff said he had six years' experience in dry cleaning in South Africa. To dry clean, he said, one had to use benzine and certain chemicals. The defendant appeared to have washed the coat, which had a faint smell of soap when it was returned to him. All woolen materials must shrink if washed. It would cost him \$120 to get a new coat.

Mr. d'Almada said that Mr. Gardiner and he had visited Shaw's and had been told that that firm would make a whole suit for \$80 or \$90.

His Lordship asked whether the parties agreed as to the cost of the coat.

Mr. d'Almada replied that they had agreed on the price of a suit, but now that plaintiff admitted that the coat could be matched they had to see about the price of a coat.

Mr. Paul Aycock, of the Eastern Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Co., gave evidence as an expert. He said that the coat did not seem to be dry cleaned. If it had been dry cleaned, there would have been a slight smell of benzine. There now seemed to be the nasty smell of soap.

Mr. Mak Fook, of the defendant firm, said he received the coat in question in July last. There were white spots and mud on the shoulders, and the coat was damp. After hanging it up to dry, and using ammonia to take out the white spots, he told his assistant to put the coat into a trough of benzine, then squeeze it out, put it to dry and iron it. The coat was well aired before it was sent to his agent. Defendant had been doing business for ten years and produced numerous certificates.

Mr. Gardiner remarked that the coat in question was also a certificate.

Defendant denied that he had used soap and water to clean the coat.

Cross-examined. He had never received any complaints as to his work.

Mr. Gardiner refreshed his memory as to a sum of \$60 paid as compensation for a dress his firm had spoilt when Noorden was his agent.

Defendant said that that was when he was in Shanghai and his nephew was in charge of the work. Besides being a proprietor of the Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., he had also worked at dry cleaning there for several months. When this coat was returned to him, his agent said the customer had complained about it, and he then cleaned it again.

Mr. d'Almada contended that the plaintiff had failed to prove negligence on the part of the defendant, who said he had used the usual methods of dry cleaning. The coat had been wet and muddy, and the defendant's expert had stated that if it was wet and muddy, it would shrink a little. He had not used soap and water.

His Lordship said he was satisfied that Mr. Mak Kat had not used water on the coat, but he thought that, unknown to the defendant, someone in his employ had used water on the coat, and therefore the plaintiff was entitled to compensation. His judgment cost no reflection on the defendant firm, which he knew to be one of the most skilled in the trade here. He would give judgment for the plaintiff for a sum to be agreed upon between the parties as compensation for the coat. If they did not agree, then the matter could be mentioned to him and he would fix an amount.

A DANGEROUS PROCEEDING.

At the Magistracy, yesterday morning, a Chinese was charged with removing a stone, 20 cubic yards in size, from a bank near the Peak, without a permit.

Mr. Wright, of the P.W.D., pressed for deterrent punishment, saying the removal of that stone might cause the whole bank to collapse, and the Government would have to pay damages.

Mr. C. D. Melbourne fined the defendant \$25.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL
ANNUAL MEETING OF SEAT
HOLDERS.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION

The annual meeting of seat-holders and subscribers to St. John's Cathedral was held yesterday evening in the Chamber of Commerce room. The Bishop of Victoria presided and was supported by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. W. L. Patterson, Mr. J. B. L. Bowley (Hon. Treasurer), Prof. H. G. Earle (Hon. Secretary), and the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle. The attendance numbered about twenty-five.

The CHAIRMAN stated that before calling upon the Treasurer to read the statement of accounts, he wished to voice the general feeling of regret that they were all soon to be severed from Sir Henry May, Lady May and family. Sir Henry May was a keen member of the Church, a regular communicant, and a very generous subscriber and they would miss him. Lady May, and the Misses May were very much indeed. He was sure all present would wish him to express their appreciation of what His Excellency and Lady May had done in connection with the Church for the many years they had been in the Colony and also the regret felt that their connection with the Colony was to be severed now.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle read a letter from Mrs. Anne Bowdler expressing a desire to erect a Reredos in the Cathedral in memory of her husband. The design, when decided upon, would be submitted to the Church Body for approval. Mrs. Bowdler named £1,000 as the probable cost, but expressed willingness to provide more if it should be necessary. Mr. Moyle stated that the offer would be received with great pleasure. The Reredos was to be independent of the war memorial. It was the desire of Mrs. Bowdler's husband that a Reredos should be presented to the Church.

The SECRETARY was requested to write to Mrs. Bowdler, thanking her for her kind offer, and stating that the matter would be dealt with by the Church Body.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Bowley, in submitting the accounts for the year, said: The total receipts for the General Fund exceeded 1917 (omitting refunds and transfers) by \$2,500, and this probably outdoes 1918 to rank as a record year. Another record was created: a collection amounting to \$1,400 for the Mine Sweepers on the first Sunday of the year beat all previous records, but was again beaten by a Collection of \$1,708.25 for a War Memorial at the Armistice Thanksgiving Service on November 11th. The increase of receipts over last year is however wholly accounted for by special collections which amounted to \$7,270.78 and show that the congregations of the Cathedral can be very liberal when their feelings are deeply stirred.

Of this total about \$5,000 went to War Charities, \$2,000 to a War Memorial Fund and \$2,000 to the usual Charitable funds.

The ordinary income was practically the same as in 1917 there being a decrease of only \$1 in collections of Church Expenses, \$10 in rents of sittings and \$30 in donations. The ordinary expenditure exceeded the ordinary income by \$410, which was counterbalanced by a refund of \$488 from the Assistant Chaplain Fund. A further advance of \$328 had to be made however to the latter fund, and the net result is a debit balance of \$61 in the General Fund.

ORGAN FUND.

The Organ was proposed in March, and the enormous interest effected by the Organist, Mr. Denman Fuller, and the organ builder, Mr. William Blackett. Thanks to the exertions of Mr. Fuller a sum of \$2,260 was raised in donations and at Organ Recitals in 1918; including a remarkable gift of \$999, which was found in the Officers' Bag after the Recital on Armistice Day, November 11th, probably the largest "chit" ever signed in Hongkong. Owing to the most unfortunate illness of Mr. Fuller since his return from leave it has been impossible to close the Organ Rebuilding Account, but it is thought that a small sum will still be required to square the account. It will also be necessary to keep this Fund open in order to maintain our valuable organ in an efficient condition.

A FEW WANTS.

These accounts show, as I have already said, that the congregations of the Cathedral are most liberal in their gifts, but it cannot be said that the Cathedral finances are on a satisfactory footing. We are living from hand to mouth. There is no reserve and no endowment, except the \$16,000 set aside for an Assistant Chaplain. Were it not for the unflinching kindness of the Bishop and other Clergy of the Diocese, who are always ready to assist at the Cathedral Services, those services could not be carried on by the Chaplain, single handed as he is. We want an Assistant Chaplain, we want a Church Hall and a Church House. The Cathedral has no meeting room, no place for Sunday Schools, or for any of those religious or social functions which are so essential for the corporate life of a congregation. There are no quarters for a Chaplain or an Assistant Chaplain.

We were recently reminded, at a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society, that the modern system of education which endures to provide for all the mental and physical wants of children, is a "System without a Soul"; the Soul must be provided by the Churches, and how can a Church care efficiently for the spiritual or moral wants of its members without a meeting hall of its own in which Sunday Schools and other gatherings, which cannot suitably meet in the Church itself, can be held. Another reason for appealing for additional funds has only been brought forward within the last few days. I think most of you will be surprised to hear that no contribution towards the support of the Bishop of Victoria has ever been made from the Diocese of Victoria. The maintenance of the Bishopric depends upon a

benefaction of two worthy souls in 1843, the income of which is sadly insufficient, as the endowment is in sterling. No episcopal residence is provided by the Diocese, and it is only as Warden of St. Paul's College that our Bishop has a roof over his head. The growth of St. Paul's College has been so rapid of recent years, that it is now considered necessary for the Warden's residence to be incorporated in the College proper, and for the Bishop to seek a dwelling elsewhere. It is surely the duty of all the Churches within the See of Victoria to contribute towards this most necessary provision, and it behooves St. John's Cathedral as the Mother Church of the Diocese to lead the way in this matter. The need for additional offerings is unlimited, but the number of the Members of the Church of England, and allied Churches in the Colony is very limited. We are perpetually losing old friends; during the last year some have passed away from Earth and some have left the Colony for the Old Country. In the retirement of His Excellency Sir Henry May and his family the Cathedral loses some of its most valued and liberal supporters. Others are leaving for Home this year after a lengthy residence in the Colony, but we hope that many old friends will rejoin us and fill their places. We have passed safely through four strenuous years of war, and all our interests have been absorbed in the great struggle and most of our spare cash devoted to War Charities. Now that the need for the latter is happily not so pressing, what better thank-offering, for the safety and comfort of this Colony, during the war period, and for the victorious peace that has crowned the efforts of the Allies, could be made than a contribution towards one or more of the worthy objects that I have mentioned? Most of you know Marseilles, and probably have visited the Chapel of Notre Dame de la Garde, which, perched on the highest rocky summit of the City, keeps watch and ward over the not always placid waters of the Mediterranean.

Either come the devout travellers with their votive offerings, some praying for a safe and prosperous journey, others giving thanks for a safe return.

Will not the Churchmen of Hongkong who are leaving, and those who are returning, make similar thank-offerings to the Mother Church of the Colony, which has for 70 years kept watch and ward over the comings and goings of this Great Port?

Two striking examples have been set—the generous gift of \$999 to the Organ Fund and the still more generous offer of a thousand pounds sterling for a Reredos, which as you have heard, has just been made by one of the oldest members of the congregation.

If these examples were widely followed the Treasurer of the Cathedral would never again have to draw attention to the poverty of the Church.

HONGKONG'S GENEROSITY.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the generosity of the members of the congregation. It so happened he said, that he had to make two appeals very recently, both of them on behalf of representatives of Clergy who had laboured most zealously in the Colony. He had asked for donations for a Memorial Fund for the late Rev. N. C. Pope. There was a remarkably generous response and they were able to hand over £4,000 to the late Mr. Pope's representatives. The bulk of the money came from Hongkong, but some of it from the Cathedral congregation. Then it was his duty to make an appeal on behalf of the widow and six children of the late Rev. J. H. France. In a few weeks, through appeals being circulated in the newspapers, they had collected £1,000, and in view of the liberal support promised they hoped to be able to send in a few weeks another £1,000. It showed how generous the people of Hongkong were when an appeal was put before them. (Applause.)

The election of Lay Members for the current year resulted as follows: H. E. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Professor Earle, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, W. L. Patterson, P. L. Knight and A. H. Compton. It was stated that Mr. N. J. Stubb did not desire re-election owing to demands made on his time by pressure of work.

Mr. H. C. SANDFORD was re-elected auditor on the proposition of Dr. Saunders, seconded by Mr. G. W. Hogg.

THE CATHEDRAL ORDINANCE.

Mr. BOWLEY then proposed:— "That the Government be requested to introduce into the Legislative Council a Bill for amending the Cathedral Ordinance in the form laid on the Table at this meeting."

He said that at the meeting held last Spring it was proposed by Mr. Looker and supported by others that the Cathedral Ordinance should be amended so as to allow an increase of the number of Lay members of the Church Body whenever a Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain should be appointed. Bills had been prepared and circulated and he left the resolution to the meeting to decide whether it should be adopted or not.

Mr. DOWNHOGG wished to know whether the Bill would remedy the point which had been argued at the last meeting.

Mr. BOWLEY replied that the Bill carried out the amendment at the last meeting.

Mr. DOWNHOGG remarked that if that was so, he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN wished to know whether there would be any expense incurred in passing that Ordinance.

Mr. BOWLEY replied that the procedure would be to pass a formal resolution asking the Government to introduce the Bill for amending the Ordinance. He did not think there would be any expense.

Professor EARLE remarked that the ideals of the Church were always the same and it was very important that the views of the Church should be carried out. An amendment, at the last meet-

ing, had been carried, to the effect that the members of the Church Body should be communicants and the present Bill stated that by law, the Church Body should be increased from 6 to 12 for the sole purpose of appointing a chaplain. He was in sympathy with the resolution regarding the increase in the Church Body, but it should not be for the purpose of appointing a chaplain. They were simply tinkering with the Ordinance. At Home they were considering the question of reforming the constitution. The papers sent out to the C. E. M. S. by the Archbishop showed that in the near future the whole Church Ordinance would be modelled in accordance with democratic principles at Home. There were many other things the Church Body had to do if the Cathedral was to occupy the position in the Colony it should occupy. He did not think they required the present Bill as an amending ordinance. He was not in favour of it at all. With regard to the other part of the Ordinance dealing with the calling of a general meeting for the purpose of renewing the licence of a Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain and that the meeting should be private, he thought it might be desirable to hold a meeting in private, but he did not think that privacy should be enforced by law. He asked that the resolution be postponed for the present, as there were not many seat-holders there.

Mr. KNIGHT seconded.

The Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE supported Dr. Earle stating that he felt there should be representatives of the Church Missionary Society, Missions to Seamen, etc., on the Church Body. The various branches of activity of the Church should be included. They had heard of Church extension amongst Chinese, etc., and he thought that the Church Body should be more representative of Church work in the Colony. He suggested that a special meeting should be appointed to reconsider the whole question.

Professor EARLE's motion calling for a special meeting to be held to consider administrative reform was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. L. PATTERSON proposed.

That the balance of the "Griffith Memorial Fund" be added to the "War Memorial Fund."

Mr. F. B. L. BOWLEY seconded.

He said that the Griffith Memorial Fund had left the money for a definite purpose—towards the building of a Church house—it should not be devoted to the War Memorial. He thought people would generously support a war memorial, without having to convert other funds for that purpose.

Mr. PATTERSON replied that Mr. Griffith had left the money for a Church house or any other purpose in connection with the Church.

Mr. HOGG was of the opinion that Mr. Griffith's clearly stated wishes should be carried out as far as possible.

Mr. BOWLEY rejoined that those who wished the money to be devoted to a Church house were pledging very liberal support to further the cause of the Church. It was finally decided that the money should not be used for a War Memorial but should be devoted towards the building of a Church House.

WAR MEMORIAL.

The next resolution was "That the Church Body be authorized to draw up a scheme for the erection in the Cathedral or the Cathedral Compound of a Memorial to those who have fallen in the War."

The CHAIRMAN stated that it was very important that the memorial should be a real work of art, which would be appreciated by the Colony, and by future generations. They wanted something that would meet with the approbation of all people, as far as cost went, and something that would be useful. He did not think it possible to discuss a thing like that at a small meeting. He did not know whether they would like to leave it over for discussion at another meeting.

Mr. BOWLEY suggested that the Church Body be asked to draw up a scheme.

H. E. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN suggested that the resolutions dealing with the War Memorial, the appeal for an Endowment Fund and for Funds for a Church House should be re-cast. A resolution that the Church Body be authorized to draw up a scheme for a war memorial would, he thought, include everything and he would propose a resolution to that effect.

Dr. SAUNDERS seconded.

Dr. EARLE said that the Church House was a more urgent matter. The meeting had been advertised for a long time and he thought that the matter should be settled.

Mr. DOWNHOGG was of opinion that a scheme should be prepared.

Mr. PATTERSON said they did not want a Church house to be given as a war memorial.

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle stated that now that St. Paul's College was to be extended, he thought they should have some sort of meeting place.

Mr. DOWNHOGG asserted that they had to get the land, etc., and that a scheme should be prepared.

Mr. BOWLEY reminded the meeting that the collections on Christmas Day and Armistice Day were specifically taken for a war memorial and not as a fund for a Church house. They, therefore, could not devote the money to a building outside the compound. He suggested leaving the question of the war memorial to the next meeting and concentrating their attention on the Church House.

It was at length decided to leave the whole matter over for discussion at a special meeting.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

The next resolution before the meeting was: "That an appeal should be made for the raising of an Endowment Fund and a Fund for the provision of a Church House."

Dr. EARLE said he thought a Church House more necessary than an Endowment Fund and he proposed that an appeal should be made for that purpose. It was necessary that all the activities of the Church, outside actual worship, should be held in a Church house. They wanted a place to hold Sunday School, and a place where the C.E.M.S. could meet. There should be some house where the clergy of the Diocese could repair to and in which the various workers of the diocese could compare notes. An appeal should be made and a scheme drawn up. They might not be able to find a Church house, but they would be able to make provision

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
KOWLOON.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Some interesting decisions were made at the thirteenth annual general meeting of the members of St. Andrew's Church which was held yesterday evening at Kowloon. The Rev. A. T. W. Dowling presided over a gathering which was said to be the largest that had attended an annual meeting in the history of that Church.

In submitting the report and statement of accounts for the consideration of the meeting, the Chairman said that the financial position was a satisfactory one in the present circumstances, and reflected great credit on the officials of the Church. He hoped, however, that his statement that the financial position was satisfactory would not make the members slacken their efforts in any way. The report and statement of accounts were then adopted. The accounts showed that \$554.37 had been paid into the Church funds from the Reserve Fund to meet expenses, and that the sum of \$1,314.97 still remained in the Reserve Fund. The offerings during the year amounted to \$4,324.55.

The CHAIRMAN having paid a tribute to the retiring members of the Vestry, the meeting re-elected them *en bloc*, with the exception of Mr. J. Morris, who asked to be relieved of the post of Hon. Treasurer, because he was shortly leaving for Home. The new Vestry is therefore as follows:—Sir Paul Chaler, Dr. Smalley, Messrs. R. Packham, J. J. Robson, W. Whiteley, B. E. Fielder, N. L. Raiton and G. Martin. Mr. Raiton succeeds Mr. Morris as Hon. Treasurer.

When the Church Wardens were about to be elected, the Chairman said that there was a general idea that one Warden represented the congregation and the other represented the Vicar. This was not so. The Vicar and the congregation should agree on two Wardens. As far as he was concerned the two Wardens whom the congregation selected would most certainly have his support. Messrs. R. Packham and J. J. Robson were re-elected Church Wardens.

The CHAIRMAN said that though he had been in Kowloon only a month, there were several things he wished to ask his congregation to think about. One of his suggestions was that they should use their fine Church Hall a little more. He thought that they should have regular social evenings, where the members could meet each other. Such social meetings would brighten up existence in Kowloon and he thought a Ladies' Committee might be appointed to see what they could do in the matter.

After some discussion, Mrs. Packham was asked to convene a meeting of Church ladies at her residence and discuss the question over tea.

The CHAIRMAN next suggested a small Church Magazine. They had a scattered congregation, and he thought it would help to keep interest up in Church matters if they could have a magazine, giving all the Church news and other local items of interest to members. A firm of printers in Hongkong had agreed to print 200 copies at the rate of \$5 per month and if 60 members paid a dollar a year the cost would be covered.

The CHAIRMAN'S suggestion was agreed to.

There was a long discussion about reporting to the use of the Ancient and Modern Hymns in the Church, and it was decided to use both the Ancient and Modern books and the present book, leaving it to the Vicar to select hymns or tunes from either.

Mr. MANN said he had a suggestion to make which he had talked over with the Vicar—that they should have a small orchestra to assist the Church organ and the singing. There were a number of musical people in the Church who had consented to help.

Mr. DOWNHOGG remarked that the whole idea was to make the Church services more attractive. Mr. Packham and Mr. Robson did not favour the suggestion, but on the proposition of Mrs. Packham it was decided to give the matter a trial. It was decided to make a small payment to the choir boys, as was done at St. John's Cathedral, and also to have the Church trust deed printed and circulated to members.

The CHAIRMAN said that the thanks of the congregation were due to the Choir, to the Organist (Mr. T. Martin) to Mr. Dexter and to the Sunday School teachers.

for a cathedral room where the activities could go forward. If no room was forthcoming and they had to hire rooms in the Colony, the activities would die.

The CHAIRMAN seconded and the motion was carried.

Dr. SAUNDERS then proposed that steps should be taken for the formation of a fund to provide an episcopal residence.

Mr. W. L. PATTERSON seconded.

Mr. KNIGHT wished to know whether the Church house would also include a residence for the chaplain.

The Bishop remarked that the ideas on the subject were very vague at present. Mr. DOWNHOGG: That is why I said we want a scheme prepared. We want to know the cost.

The CHAIRMAN said that when a Bishop ceased to be warden of St. Paul's College he could be turned out of it. He thought some provision should be made for a house for the Bishop if possible.

Dr. EARLE concurred with the view, remarking that the Bishop would not have a roof over his head if he ceased to be warden of the College.

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle proposed an *amplified* vote of thanks to all who helped the Church, to the Bishop and Clergy, to the Church Body, especially the energetic Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Bowley and their Secretary, Dr. Earle; Mr. Patterson for work in connection with seating arrangements; to the Organist, Mr. Denman Fuller and Mr. White; members of the choir, servers and sidesmen; the ladies, with whom he wished specially to mention Mrs. Pollock, Hon. Treasurer of the Flower Fund; Dr. Saunders for helping in connection with Church Notes; Mr. Sandford, the Auditor; Mr. Look, the Architect, and the Local Press.

The thanks were accorded and the meeting terminated.

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AND COMPANY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

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SALEFROM
THURSDAY,
JANUARY 30th.
TO
SATURDAY,
FEBRUARY 8th.

THE WHOLE STOCK GREATLY REDUCED.

THIS MUST BE CLEARED TO MAKE ROOM

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January and 29th.

9.15 p.m. Performance.

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Featuring Henry Roussel and Madame Emmy Lyn.

THE CELEBRATED SPANISH DANCERS

THE VERARS.

LUCKY WIFFLES.

MANILA STRING BAND will be in attendance on Tuesday, January 28th, at 9.15 p.m.

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Wednesday and Thursday, 5.15 p.m.

Saturday, 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

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BOOTS AND SHOES

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FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on the 1st and 3rd FEBRUARY, 1919.
Hongkong, January 27th, 1919. [201]

FOR SALE.

4 Ton Yacht "EVAONE"
Apply to—
G. G. WOOD,
Messrs. LEWIS & ORANGE,
262

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th February to the 15th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 27th, 1919. [163]

WISEMAN'S DINNER DANCE

FRIDAY, January 31st.
DINNER... .. \$1.00
DANCE... .. \$1.00
Tables may be booked.
FULL STRING ORCHESTRA.
D. M. GOODALL,
MANAGER.
TELEPHONE 407. [106]

ANOTHER PLAN FOR "HOUSING SCHEME."

THE Undersigned are now dividing a portion of 1000 sq. ft. Kowloon, into small lots, of about 3,000 to 4,000 square feet each.
A desirable spot for a home, one of the FINEST SITES IN KOWLOON.
Persons desirous of acquiring ground there, please apply to—
J. M. ALVES & CO. [203]

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from the Concerned, of a 5-acre and 5000 sq. ft. lot, Kowloon, to be sold by Public Auction at his premises, Old Post Office Building, Queen's Road Central.
On THURSDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF FILET LACES AND DRAWN THREAD WORKS
Etc., Etc.
Comprising:—
Filet Laces, Lace Collars, Table Covers, Bed Spreads, Grass Linen, and Irish Linen with cut-work embroidery, Camisoles, Silk embroidery articles and many other kinds of Fancy Goods for Ladies.
Catalogue will be issued.
On View from 28th January, from 2 p.m. Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, January 27th, 1919. [166]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.
ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN for extensive repairs.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, R.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.
MANAGERESS. [110]

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Dealers in Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Seeds, Toys, etc.
No. 16, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.
P.O. Box 690. [171]

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), JANUARY 29TH, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [205]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), JANUARY 29TH, 1919, at 11.45 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the General Managers.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [206]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), JANUARY 29TH, 1919, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [207]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), JANUARY 29TH, 1919, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [208]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1919, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, January 28th, to TUESDAY, February 4th, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
To The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, January 21st, 1919. [213]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Marlborough, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1919, at 11 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27TH to FEBRUARY 11TH, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [175]

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the 4th floor of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Limited, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 30th January, 1919, both days inclusive.
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers. [226]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on SATURDAY, the Eighth day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Subjunctive Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—
That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—
"In Article #2 the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'.
The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of the Directors from 4 to 5.
Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
Dated the 24th day of January, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager. [204]

G. R. R. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NOTICE.

IF you want a reliable WATCH
Call at JAMES STEER,
Chronometer-maker, Watch-maker and Jeweller,
9, Ice House Street.
Telephone No. 2377. [138]

TO LET.

EDGEHILL, No. 10, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
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TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [24]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Auxiliary Buildings. [6]

GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 10,000 square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
245, Des Vaux Road Central. [140]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

5 ROOMED HOUSE and BUNGALOW.
Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [189]

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NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings. [114]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL.

A CONCENTRATED NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIVE AGENT.

Easy to Digest.

Pleasant to take

In bottles \$1.50 and \$2.50

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 29TH, 1919.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE FAR EAST.

The announcement that the Allies have issued a solemn warning to the people who are still carrying on "a sort of a war" will meet with general approval. It is of especial interest to those of us who are concerned in the development of China, for it encourages the hope that very definite pressure will be brought to bear on the political intrigues and the military swashbucklers who oppress the people of this country. While it may be true that the warning was addressed to those who are much nearer the war-zones than are any of the countries of the Far East, yet it obviously expresses one of the fundamental axioms that must be enforced by any League of Nations which is to be effective. All warfare is horrible; the internal strife that continually goes on in China is none the less dreadful in its immediate effects because we have become accustomed to the existence of robbers and pillaging soldiers. Like the poor, these undesirable gentry seem always to be with China. To no small extent they are responsible for the poverty, for they paralyse industrial development and put a forcible veto on enterprise. In the province of Kwangtung it is absolutely essential for wealthy Chinese to purchase, in some form or other, protection for their schemes. "We can arrange matters with the officials," remarked a shrewd Cantonese merchant recently when discussing the opening up of some mines, "by giving them a certain number of shares in our Company, and then they will send soldiers to protect our property."

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that Japanese have been involved in the recent troubles in China. During the past year many loans were arranged between Japanese and Chinese. No intelligent person imagines that there is anything culpable in arranging a loan; or that there is anything wrong in obtaining the best possible rate of interest and exchange. That is simply an ordinary business transaction. If the Chinese complained of the terms the obvious retort would be: "You can take it or leave it," or "If you can get better terms elsewhere, why don't you seize the opportunity?" It is true that Japan was placed in a very favourable position in such matters by the world-war, but, after all, no broad-minded Anglo-Saxon regarded that as anything but "good joss" for Japan. What did make thoughtful people annoyed, however, was the knowledge that the money from Japan was simply used as fuel to feed the flames of civil war in China. We sincerely hope that, even in its preliminary stages of evolution, the Council which will direct the idea called the League of Nations will frown upon any such practices. We are not going to disinter the past. The Japanese may retort that the armament firms of the European nations have in days gone by fanned rebellion and strife in Asia for their own selfish ends. We know that the Germans were guilty of this, and probably, if not certainly, they were encouraged by their Government. But all that is finished and we are living in a new world, a world in which certain fundamental principles must be definitely enforced and maintained. The strife in China last year spoilt business for everybody. In the long run it did no good to the Japanese as a nation. It is to be hoped that the good sense of those who govern Japan will enable them to see that such methods on the part of their nationals are not likely to make them popular either with the Chinese or the people of other nationalities who depend upon the development of trade in China for their livelihood.

It is the fairest, as well as the kindest, policy to be perfectly frank in these matters. We welcome Japan in the ranks of the Powers who wish to use their armed forces as an International Police. We recognise the amazing industrial development of Japan, and we are satisfied that it furnishes no cause for alarm to our own countrymen. There is plenty of room for the traders of all nations in China, and the more capital and brains brought to bear upon the problems of developing the natural resources of the country the better for everybody. The British have a right to be proud of the progress in scientific affairs which the Japanese have made, for there are men living to-day in Great Britain who carried the torch of scientific knowledge from the "Old Country" to the "Britain of the Far East." But with a nation, as with an individual, there is something greater than knowledge, and that is character. We want to see international goodwill extended, and for that reason we venture to remind Japan that industrial development carries with it definite responsibilities. Let there be no more loans to China without definite control over the spending of the money. If, unfortunately, it should be necessary, the Allies must make it clear that they mean to maintain law and order in the Far East as well as the Near East. We expect to see Japan co-operating cordially in this good work.

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The annual general meeting of the Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday, February 15th at 11.30 a.m.

Three Chinese were brought before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy, yesterday, on a charge of robbery. Among the articles alleged to have been seized by the accused were a gold ring, two gold bracelets and a gold neck-chain. The case was remanded until next week.

According to the Tokio correspondent of the *Osaka Asahi*, the natives of the Marshall archipelago, under occupation by the Japanese Navy, have submitted petitions to the Japanese authorities since the Armistice asking for permission to enjoy the benefits accruing to Japanese subjects.

The date of the second concert to be given by M. Sykora and M. Sklarowski at the Theatre Royal has been changed from Saturday, February 1st to Tuesday, February 4th. In view of the Chinese New Year holidays it was thought that the latter date would be more convenient to the general public. The tickets purchased for the 1st inst. will be available for the 4th.

The Exchange banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on February 1st and 3rd.

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The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday: Bubonic plague, two (two deaths); cerebro-spinal fever, ten (four deaths); diphtheria, one (one death); and enteric fever, one. One case of cerebro-spinal fever was reported on Sunday and Monday.

About 60 members of the Tokio Club entertained to dinner Mr. E. E. Crowe, C.M.G., British Commercial Attaché, who is leaving for England on furlough, and Mr. Hugh Horne, his temporary successor. Very warm tributes were paid to the vigour and initiative with which Mr. Crowe has discharged duties of much importance to the British community in Tokio and to the cordiality of his relations with business men of all nationalities.

The American Consul-General has received instructions from Washington that for the time being the War Trade Board has reimposed restrictions on rice effective at once, and until further instructions the Consul-General will not certify to invoices covering rice without specific authority from the Department of State. This arrangement, however, does not affect shipments of rice in transit. The matter of the shipment of rice bought for shipment to the United States on contracts made between the removal of the restrictions and the reimposition thereof is under negotiation.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND PUISNE JUDGE.

HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., AND MR. C. A. D. MELBOURNE.

Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E., commences a long overdue leave in March next, and during his absence from the Colony the duties of Attorney-General will be carried out by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz is going on a holiday early in February and while he is away Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, who is at present sitting as Second Police Magistrate, will act as Puisse Judge.

Mr. Pollock was called to the Bar in 1897 and was admitted to practice in Hongkong the following year. He is the senior practising Counsel in the Colony and has, at various times, acted as Police Magistrate, Puisse Judge and Attorney-General. The duties he is now about to undertake, therefore, will not be in any way unfamiliar. The Attorney-General is, of course, an official member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, so that Mr. Pollock's acceptance of the office will make it necessary for the Justices of the Peace to elect someone else to represent them temporarily on the Legislative Council. It will be remembered that a few months ago Mr. Pollock's absence led to an exciting contest between Mr. H. W. Bird and Mr. A. R. Lowe. In the present circumstances it is interesting to recall the fact, not generally known, that Mr. Pollock for a short while, in 1902, was Attorney-General in Fiji.

Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, who holds the position of Deputy Registrar and Appraiser of the Supreme Court, and is, as stated, now acting as Second Police Magistrate, came to the Colony in 1900. The whole of his time since then has been spent in the Magistracy, as First Clerk and Second Magistrate, in the Land Office, or at the Supreme Court. In addition to his other duties, however, he has also acted on two occasions as Assistant Superintendent of Victoria Gaol. Mr. Melbourne is a Barrister-at-Law.

PRESENTATION TO INSPECTOR AND MRS. BOULGER.

THANKS FROM THE POLICE RESERVE.

Inspector Boulger, of the Hongkong Police Force, was presented yesterday with a gold wristlet watch by the members of the Hongkong Police Reserve as a mark of their appreciation of the courtesy and attention he had always shown to them when, as a Crown Sergeant, he had been in charge of the Police Store. A silver tea set was also presented to Mrs. Boulger.

There was a full parade of the Police Reserve in the Central Police Station for the ceremony of presentation and Mr. T. C. Jenkin, (C.S.P.R.) in handing the gifts to Inspector Boulger spoke in high terms of the manner in which he had always carried out his duties and thanked him for the interest he had displayed in the Reserve Force.

Inspector Boulger replied that the presentation was entirely unexpected and that he had always regarded it as an honour and a pleasure to be able to help the Police Reserve in every possible way. Subsequently, the Police Reserve went on a route march to the Fire Brigade Station, where the officers were formally introduced to the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the new Captain-Superintendent of Police.

LABOUR STRIKES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:

A SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

FATE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES:

DEMANDS BY AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

CREATION OF AN "INTERNATIONAL" FLEET URGED.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON DEMOBILISATION.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. REPRESENTATION OF SMALLER NATIONS.

LONDON, January 26th.

The Chinese delegation said that countries interested in special questions were entitled to attend the sittings of the Committees dealing with them.

The Chinese delegation claimed one representative on each of the League of Nations' Labour Committees, dwelling on the numerous Chinese labourers abroad. It was mentioned that the British Army in France had employed 150,000 Chinese.

M. Clemenceau, replying, pointed out that the Great Powers had 12,000,000 men in the field. Their dead could be counted by millions. Therefore, they might well decide the future of the world on their own initiative, but, inspired by the idea of a League of Nations, they preferred to invite the smaller Powers to co-operate in the work of peace.

He begged the Conference not to appoint innumerable Committees, saying that a long career in Parliament taught him that the more the Committees, the less the chances of success.

HOW TERRITORIAL PROBLEMS WILL BE SOLVED.

PARIS, January 26th.

The Daily Telegraph correspondent in Paris states that the method which the Peace Conference will follow to settle territorial questions is now apparent.

The first discussion will take place at a meeting of the representatives of the various Governments at the Quai d'Orsay. Whenever serious difficulties are met with they will be referred to a Special Commission instituted for the purpose.

The initial application of the method was made on Friday when Colonial problems were examined for the first time. Except for a brief reference to East Africa towards the end of the meeting, no other subjects were discussed, except the fate of the German colonies in the Pacific.

Mr. W. M. Hughes and Mr. W. F. Massey asked the Conference to sanction the Anglo-Japanese agreement of February, 1917, allocating the German possessions south of the equator to Australia and New Zealand.

They explained the wonderful contribution to the war made by their respective countries, and the necessity for some compensation for their services. Further, they said that every attempt to apply to the Southern Islands the right of self-determination would lead to ridiculous failure.

The French Government, which is full of admiration for the exertions made by the Dominions, is anxious to show its deep appreciation. M. Clemenceau, especially, is on excessively cordial terms with the Dominion Ministers.

THE MAIN POINT AT ISSUE.

PARIS, January 27th.

At the opening of the meeting, Mr. Lloyd George stated, in agreement with President Wilson, that there was no question of returning the colonies to Germany. The only point at issue was whether the German colonies shall be placed under an International Government or be trusted to the management of a single Power, with a mandate from the League of Nations.

THE AFRICAN COLONIES.

The discussion will be resumed on Monday, when it will extend to the German possessions in Africa. General Smuts will be the chief exponent of British claims. French claims will be represented by M. Dorelli, Head of the African Department, Quai d'Orsay.

EARLIER CABLES.

SMALLER NATIONS' DEMANDS GRANTED.

PARIS, January 26th.

At the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau begged the delegates not to waste time on questions of procedure when millions of men were waiting to be demobilised. They did not desire to be unjust to anyone, but wished to devise procedure leading to rapid results.

After a heated discussion between M. Huysmans and M. Clemenceau, the latter asked the small countries to meet on Monday afternoon and select their members on the Committees. This was not opposed and the sitting adjourned.

LATEST CABLES.

DEMOBILISATION OF THE GRAND FLEET.

LONDON, January 27th.

It is announced that the Grand Fleet is being dispersed.

Mr. Archibald Hurd, discussing the effects of this great transformation, says that a considerable proportion of ships must be placed forthwith on a peace footing, under the nucleus-crew system.

With the removal of the target in Northern waters, a considerable force will have to be retained in the Channel and an adequate squadron in the Mediterranean, but our Navy must be employed, in a large measure, in outer seas.

The flag must again be shown in Canada, in the Pacific, in China, in the Indian Ocean, and in the Persian Gulf. Whatever the Admiralty's plans be, they must fit in with those of the Dominions, which will certainly desire to bear a larger share of the naval defence of the Empire, as their request for Admiral Lord Jellicoe's advice seems to indicate.

An opportunity now offers for creating something in the nature of an Empire force—an Imperial squadron of warships of the class of the Queen Elizabeth or similar ships—for ocean-going work, each section of the Empire making an appropriate contribution of officers, men and vessels and leaving to the Dominions the provision of localised mobile defence forces.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST. SHIPBUILDERS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, January 26th.

Employees of the Shipbuilding Trades in the port of London decided to strike on January 27th for an all-round increase of fifteen shillings weekly.

RAILWAY MEN SUPPORT STRIKERS.

At a conference held in London, the National Union of Railwaymen resolved to support the strike movement. If necessary, in order to obtain meal-time being included and paid for in an eight-hour working day. Further, they decided to support the demand for a six-hour day.

BELFAST'S SORRY FLIGHT.

LONDON, January 27th.

Belfast has been without gas of electricity since last evening, the result of the strike of Municipal employees and shipyard workers. Hospitals in which were hundreds of wounded and sick soldiers had insufficient gas to cook dinner.

GLASGOW BAKERS STRIKE.

Bakers in Glasgow struck on Saturday.

TROUBLE SPREADING TO FIFE.

The trouble is spreading to Fife, where 14,000 miners are already out.

THREATS OF LIVERPOOL RAILWAYMEN.

A meeting of Liverpool railwaymen supported the decision of their London comrades to take direct action on February 1st unless the demands for an eight-hour day and the elimination of Night Unionists were conceded.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM. BIG LITHUANIAN VICTORY.

BERNE, January 26th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Lithuanian troops defeated the Bolsheviks, capturing 6,000, east of Kovno. The Lithuanians are reported to be marching on Kila.

DEMOMOBILISATION.

NECESSITY FOR MAINTAINING ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

LONDON, January 26th.

The Press Bureau states:—Consequent on discussions during the past ten days, in London, between Ministers and various Departments, on the question of the proper maintenance of the Armies of Occupation and other matters connected with the strength and welfare of the British Army, the Prime Minister convened a Conference at Paris, at which Mr. W. Churchill, Sir Eric Geddes, Sir Douglas Haig, and General Sir Henry Wilson were present.

Far-reaching conclusions were reached, which will be brought before the Cabinet early this week. An announcement covering the general policy will be made later. The Government's intention is to immediately substantially advance the pay of the Armies of Occupation and give good facilities for leave.

Thirty thousand men are now being demobilised daily, compared with 9,000 a fortnight ago, while the rate of demobilisation will shortly be 40,000 daily.

Obviously, if this process is continued for two months we should be left without an organised body of disciplined troops in any part of the world in which we are involved. To build up the old voluntary army will take at least the greater part of 1919, and before any great volume of volunteering can be expected it is necessary that the rates of pay should be made attractive and that a large number of soldiers should have been released from the Army and able to exercise a free choice regarding re-enlisting.

We are thus confronted with the certainty of an utter gap between the great compulsory armies which won the war and the comparatively small long-service professional forces which are required to garrison the British Empire. The forthcoming proposals are intended to provide for this intervening period.

They will ensure that we have, in every war theatre, sufficient forces, during 1919, to see that we are not robbed of the fruits of our victories, and that the Germans and their confederates are made to execute, faithfully and punctually, the conditions of the Armistice and the Peace Treaty, and they will also enable us to discharge our duty towards the Allies and those depending on us.

It must be clearly understood that while Great Britain is prepared to do her share of the work still to be done, she will not be asked to do more than her share. The United States, France, and Italy will act with her in maintaining the common interests and securing the advantages gained together.

Further, Great Britain's special obligations in maintaining the Indian Empire and the wide regions we now hold in the Middle East, as well as the part played by the Navy, have been considered in computing Great Britain's share.

Our task is therefore the formation and maintenance of Armies of Occupation of moderate size as compared with the present armies, but of the highest discipline and efficiency, which will discharge our duty and safeguard British interests until an ordinary peace time volunteer army can be created and all the rest of the present Armies can be demobilised as quickly as possible.

SIR HENRY WILSON ON ALLIED COMMITTEE.

LONDON, January 26th.

The Press Bureau states:—General Sir Henry Wilson will attend the committee appointed by the Allied and Associated Governments to consider the strength of the forces to be maintained on the Western Front during the Armistice.

AN OLD CASE RECALLED.

RELEASE OF THE MASON.

LONDON, January 26th. The Home Secretary, at the request of the Prime Minister, has decided to release, on licence, Alfred and Winifred Mason, who were convicted in February, 1917, of conspiracy to murder the Prime Minister.

PORTUGAL.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF RECENT FIGHTING.

LONDON, January 26th.

Reuter received the following official statement as regards the situation in Portugal:—

Certain units of the Lisbon garrison, on January 23rd, declared in favour of the Oporto rebels and a regiment of cavalry and part of another, with three batteries of artillery, took up positions at Mon Santo.

The Government thereupon enrolled 9,000 volunteers to augment the regulars, and surrounded and defeated the rebels and captured their guns. The rebel cavalry is, at present, retreating in a disorderly manner, closely pursued by the victors, aroused great enthusiasm in Lisbon. The Government is now carrying out large concentrations of troops with a view to suppressing the rising in Oporto with the minimum of fighting.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

LISBON, January 26th.

It is officially stated that although the Monarchists at Braganza, Lisbon, and Vizeu have been crushed, and as the military and civilians in the Aveiro district are seeking to revive quarrels among Republicans, the Government have resigned in order not to weaken the Republican forces during the present grave juncture. The Government will, however, continue to conduct affairs until the new Cabinet is formed.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENTRY OF EX-KING MANOEL.

VIGO, January 26th.

Ex-King Manoel is reported to have entered Portugal at six this morning, crossing the Minho River at Caminha.

STILL IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 26th.

Reuter learns that ex-King Manoel is still in London, and does not intend to go to Portugal.

ROYALIST LEADER SLAIN.

LONDON, January 26th.

A telegram from Lisbon states that Ornelas, the leader of the Royalist party of Portugal, was killed at Mon Santo on January 25th.

LATEST CABLES.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

NO REPLY TO ALLIED INVITATION.

PARIS, January 26th.

M. Pichon, in a statement to journalists, said that the Allied Governments had not yet received a direct response from the Russian Government to the Prinkipo invitation.

They had no information about the intentions of the Bolsheviks beyond the telegram from Moscow to the French Socialist, M. Longuet, asking for confirmation of the invitation. M. Pichon emphasised that the invitation did not mean Allied recognition of the Bolshevik and other Governments.

He was asked whether he recognised the Bolshevik Government as a *de facto* Government. M. Pichon said that it was incontestable that the Bolsheviks in no way played a great part in Russian affairs.

M. Pichon explained that the Peace Conference Bureau consisted of M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Robert Lansing, Baron Makino and Baron Sonnino.

EARLIER CABLES.

M. SAZONOFF MISREPORTED.

LONDON, January 26th.

It transpires that the report of the speech made by M. Sazonoff, the Russian Ambassador in the Paris Conference, on January 23rd, was erroneous, owing to telephonic mishearing. It appears that M. Sazonoff opposed the Prinkipo proposal.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY'S TROUBLES. A MEMORABLE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

AMSTERDAM, January 26th.

A telegram from Berlin states that on the occasion of the funerals of Herr Liebknecht and 32 other Spartacists, Government troops, with field guns and machine-guns, were posted everywhere, and motor-lorries, with machine-guns, patrolled the streets. All traffic was stopped. The procession, four miles long—50,000 persons participating—marched to the cemetery and dispersed quietly.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE NEW GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

AMSTERDAM, January 26th.

The German newspapers state that the draft German constitution, dated on January 21st, was drawn up exclusively by the Secretary of State for the Interior and was not approved by the Government or the Social Democratic Party. The Prussian Ministry strongly objects to the scheme as tending to the disintegration of Prussia, while Bavaria and Württemberg strongly protest against the proposed excessive centralisation.

The Central Council has decided to request the peoples' Mandatories to outline their own proposals for submission to the National Assembly.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT WEIMAR.

AMSTERDAM, January 26th.

A decree issued in Berlin convokes the National Assembly at Weimar on February 6th.

LATEST CABLES.

ADMIRAL BEATTY HONOURED.

LONDON, January 27th.

Admiral Sir David Beatty will be receiving the freedom of the City of Edinburgh on Saturday.

EARLIER CABLES.

POLAND.

AMSTERDAM, January 26th.

The Breslau National Council at Breslau reports that the Czech troops, after sanguinary fighting, captured Oderberg from the Poles.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON CALLED TO PARIS.

PARIS, January 27th.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has arrived from Berne. He is consulting Mr. G. N. Barnes, Mr. J. H. Thomas and the Trade Union Congress Delegates, at the request of Mr. Lloyd George, as regards international labour legislation.

Mr. Henderson stated that the Labour Conference, to be held at Berne, on February 3rd, would discuss methods of assuring a higher standard of life in all countries, without which he feared that serious Labour troubles were inevitable.

Mr. Henderson paid a warm tribute to the attitude of the British Government towards the aspirations of Labour.

BERNE CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

LONDON, January 26th.

A telegram from Geneva states that it is learned that the official opening of the International Socialist Congress at Berne is postponed until February 3rd, in order to enable all the delegates to arrive.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN EUROPE.

A VISIT TO RHEIMS.

LONDON, January 26th.

President and Mrs. Wilson proceeded to Rheims this morning. They will visit the cathedral, and see the devastated towns and villages on the Marne and Chateau Thierry, returning to Paris in the evening.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.

RESUMPTION OF SERVICE.

LONDON, January 26th.

Normal train service on the Paris Metro. Railway has now been resumed.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW DUTCH MINISTER TO PEKING.

THE HAGUE, January 19th.

The new Dutch Minister to Peking, M. Oudendyk, sailed from Rotterdam on January 18th on the steamer *Invalide*.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 27th.

Baron Makino, Japan's senior representative at the Peace Conference, interviewed by Reuter, declared that Japan did not desire to interfere in Russian affairs, although she was willing to help Russia to restore order. Japan had already withdrawn the majority of her troops from Siberia, merely maintaining garrisons at certain points to protect Allied interests.

NO TERRITORIAL EXPANSION IN CHINA DESIRED.

Japan had no territorial ambitions in China, and, moreover, was pledged to maintain the political and territorial integrity of China, to whom Japan was swayed solely by sincere friendship. Japan, at the Peace Conference, would emphasise the vital necessity of friendly agreement and co-operation between China and Japan. If this were forthcoming, together with the open door policy and equal opportunity, the Far East problem would be solved.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing a shackle from a steamer.

Capt. S. B. Aitken informed the Magistrate that thefts were becoming very common on steamers opposite Holt's Wharf, and caused a great deal of inconvenience, because a ship might put to sea without knowing that anything was missing.

Defendant pleaded that he picked up the shackle from a rubbish heap on the steamer.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour, and four hours' flogging, the latter part of the sentence to be carried out opposite Holt's Wharf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

H.K.D.C. FIELD DAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]
SIR,—I am an ordinary business man and work on an average nine hours a day. I look forward to my Sunday golf as the only possible relaxation I can get in these days when my firm is understaffed and holidays are out of the question.

Imagine, then, my feelings on Sunday at having to get up at 6 a.m., and rush through breakfast in order to get to Kowloon, and thence to Fanling, only to hang around a draughty Station for over an hour while the Officers found out what they were to do. Why could I not have had an hour longer in bed? Why was the Parade called at 8.10 instead of at 9.30? The latter hour would have done just as well.

The miserable wait at Fanling, and the more miserable programme of the day, caused universal grumbling among the men, and I feel certain that, if it were possible, at least 90 per cent. of them would resign.

A few more field days would bring the percentage up to 95. It makes one wonder how long a business would keep out of the hands of the Receiver if it were conducted on the same lines and in the same manner as last Sunday's manoeuvres.

Major Morgan, in a recent speech, implored the members to stick to the Corps "for God's sake." He was right in calling upon God—nothing less than the Daily will keep me and hundreds of others in the Corps for a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

Should it be the aim of those administering the Hongkong Defence Corps to keep that body in existence, I would suggest that field days and drills be abolished altogether for the time being, and that the Officers be content with a monthly parade of men for the purpose of inspecting arms and equipment. We are all tired of grovelling at the feet of militarism.

In the meantime the Officers, N.C.O.s, and the super-soldiers could have instructional lectures three or four times a week in order to make themselves efficient.

I would also suggest that the pay of those who are now receiving remuneration should be continued in the same way as that of munition workers and discharged soldiers at Home. They certainly deserve recognition for the valuable services they have rendered during the past four years.

—Yours faithfully,
FEDUP.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1919.

THE HIGH PRICE OF RICE IN SOUTH CHINA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]
SIR,—In view of the shortage of rice in South China, (something like 40 per cent.) the price of each paul has increased to two or three dollars. People of the poorer classes find it hard to live with rice and food-stuff at such a high figure. Some beggars in Canton have recently died of hunger and cold. The Civil Administration of Kwangtung has asked the Authorities at Wuhu and Chinkian to exempt the rice to be shipped to Canton from *likin* in order to lessen the cost a little in the South. His Excellency, Civil Governor Tsak, thinks this is most important, so as to alleviate the sufferings of the poor.

In such hard times the poor people are tempted to sell their offspring in order to get money for their daily bread; weak people may die of hunger and cold; and strong people may be compelled to become thieves. In view of these facts, the writer does not doubt that the leading merchants of Hongkong will do something to relieve the distress.

A meeting was held on Sunday, the 16th instant, at which a Committee was appointed to raise funds among the wealthy Cantonese for the purpose of importing rice from abroad in order to sell it to the poor at cost price. It is hoped that Hongkong, with its usual generosity, will gladly support this project.—Yours faithfully,
WONG SHIN LUNG.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1919.

WAR OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

"Notification has been received at Military Headquarters, Hongkong, from the Secretary, War Office, London, that Officers holding temporary Commissions and other ranks serving on duration-of-war engagement, now on leave in Hongkong, may be granted extension of leave, if desired, pending demobilisation so as to avoid return to this country. Officers holding permanent commissions and other ranks serving on normal engagements with the exceptions mentioned below should be sent Home on expiration of leave. Other ranks serving on normal engagements whose period of colour service is expired, or is due to expire within 2 months from this date, may be granted extension of leave pending discharge or transfer to Reserve without returning to this country. Inform War Office of the names, units and period of leave in each case. This telegram only refers to soldiers granted leave to Hongkong from the United Kingdom or an Expeditionary Force."

Officers and other ranks to whom the above applies should report at once to Headquarters, China Command.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE-BREAKING.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a Chinese was charged with attempting to break into a godown on the Praya.

Defendant, it appeared, smashed a glass window-pane with a large stone, and then inserted his hand. He was on the point of unfastening the latch, when he was arrested by an Indian constable.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, to three months' hard labour.

(Other Local News will be found on page 6.)

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Its Goodness is alone responsible for the unusual demand that has existed right from the beginning.

Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this Car. No outside conditions, no conditions inside the industry seem to slow it up a particle. The people want the Car more intensely at this moment than ever they wanted it before.

The Car has reached the stage when its sales are almost automatically increased. By this we mean that one sale is almost certain to result in one or two other sales.

There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that if they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which characterises the Car.

The high price it demands when sold second-hand increases the respect in which the Car is held.

It would be hard to find a truer test of enduring worth. People are not eager for used Cars unless they know that such Cars have before them a long life of satisfactory service.

And so the Dodge Brothers Car is bought, not upon price, but upon the quality and value that it embodies.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
AGENTS.

BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bellios Public School was held yesterday at noon in the school hall. There was a large gathering of those interested in the institution, including Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tatcher. A special feature of the function was the presence, for the first time, of a Bellios Public School Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

The proceedings opened with a short musical programme, consisting of action songs, recitations by the juveniles and a choral number by several of the adults. The performers gave evidence of careful training and their contributions were highly appreciated.

The report, showing general success in the various spheres of the school's activities, was next read by Miss Clarke (the principal), after which Mrs. Tatcher distributed the prizes amidst loud applause.

Mr. Irving said that he wished to leave with the girls two thoughts—business and pleasure. They came to the Bellios School for two main purposes. One was to learn English, and the other was to get into touch with a civilization which differed from their own. Half the quarrel and war of the world were due to the fact that one half of the world did not understand what the other half thought and wanted, and for that reason it was very desirable that, as children, they should get to understand thoroughly the ways of thinking of some other race of people not their own. They learnt from their teachers to look on life from the Western standpoint. He did not say, of course, that it was necessarily better than the Chinese standpoint, but it was different. It was very desirable that English and Chinese should get on well together, especially in this Colony. It was a great pity that so many of the girls did not care to learn English, because a knowledge of the language would help them to get into closer contact with the European side of the staff. He was sure that no words he could utter would express the great pleasure they all felt at seeing Mrs. Tatcher. What Mrs. Tatcher had done for the school in the past, as Headmistress, was partly known to all of them. She had made it one of the best schools in the Colony, and one which could not be beaten anywhere. Mrs. Tatcher retired from Government service last September, much to the regret of all, but she had not lost interest in the school. (Applause). He also wished to thank the present Headmistress for the pleasing entertainment provided and to express his firm belief that the school would continue on the very good lines along which it had hitherto proceeded. (Applause).

Mrs. Tatcher said it was quite unnecessary for her to say how much pleasure it was for her to come there that morning to distribute the prizes. It was a great honour and she appreciated it. She did not think anyone would feel anything but regret at the fact that their old friend, Lady May, was no longer with them. She had been in their school about fifteen times to distribute the prizes, and her presence always added to the pleasure of the day. They hoped that she would be able to confer her presence on other similar gatherings in any place she resided, and that her days would be happy. She wished to congratulate Miss Clarke on the excellent report which had been presented. (Applause). It was splendid to think that at the end of Miss Clarke's first term she could report not only a record number of University passes, but also a record attendance. (Applause). If Miss Clarke could achieve so much success in one term what could she not achieve in a whole year! (Applause). No Headmistress, however, could make good progress without the co-operation of the staff, and it was well known to her what an excellent staff the Bellios School had. Miss Parkes, Miss Bancroft, and down to the lowest vernacular teacher had worked very hard; indeed, she would back her old staff against any other staff in the Department. (Applause). She congratulated the girls who had received prizes, as she knew how hard they worked. They thoroughly deserved what they got, even more. She felt sorry for the girls who had not received prizes, because she knew that sometimes the girls who worked the hardest did not receive prizes. Perhaps they were disappointed, but she would like to remind them that the main thing in a girl's school-life was not the winning of prizes, or the passing of examinations, or the securing of University honours. What they came to school for was to receive a training which would fit them for their future work after they had left school. In order to receive prizes they had to cultivate certain qualities—industry, conscientiousness, duty, paying attention to their teachers, and not shirking class-work, which they hated. If they cultivated those habits it did not matter whether they took away prizes or passed examinations. They would find, when they left school, that they were well equipped for the battle of life and that the habits they constantly tried to cultivate would make their future, whatever it be, happier and brighter.

Mrs. Tatcher was then presented with a bouquet of flowers in a silver vase by two infants, and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

The following report was read by the Principal:

In 1918, the school was opened on 185 days, and the average attendance was 451. More and more do Chinese girls wish to learn English, and the upper classes of the school are increasing year by year. In classes where Chinese is the chief subject English is taught for an hour daily; reading and composition are taken regularly, and conversation is encouraged by questions on pictures, the inevitable pens, ink and paper, and the things of every-day life, such as furniture, food, and needlework. In fact, it might be said of these lessons that:—"The time has come to talk of many things."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE CUSTOMS REVENUE RETURNS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1918.

The Quarterly Returns of Trade have just been issued by the statistical department of the Inspectorate-General of Customs, for the July-September quarter of 1918. There is an increase in revenue collected of some Hk. Tls. 147,109 over the same quarter of 1917, the total for the three months in 1918 being Hk. Tls. 9,030,443 as against Hk. Tls. 8,883,334 in 1917.

CENTRAL PORTS.		1918.	1917.
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	
Shanghai	2,043,424	2,724,308	
Soochow	228,981	134,002	
Hankow	110,902	133,893	
Ningpo	120,894	146,392	
Wenchow	10,319	13,385	
SOUTHERN PORTS.		1918.	1917.
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	
Santon	35,933	37,203	
Foochow	131,638	112,593	
Amoy	76,008	85,140	
Swatow	211,675	227,280	
Canton	637,519	540,700	
Kowloon	51,537	56,433	
Kowloon Railway Col- lection		20,828	23,333
Lappa	37,511	40,111	
Kongmoon	30,698	40,591	
Samshui	31,730	30,019	
Wuchow	141,551	110,849	
Nanning	28,731	26,369	
Kiungchow	30,522	37,760	
Pakhoi	19,576	13,900	

In addition there was collected in Native Customs Revenue:—"Return of Dues and Duties, 67th Period," some Hk. Tls. 1,081,835 as against Hk. Tls. 804,557 during the corresponding period of 1917.

ALLEGED THEFTS OF CLOTH.

Two cases of robbery of cloth were heard by Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy, yesterday.

In the first case the defendant, while admitting his guilt, stated that he had two accomplices, one of whom was present in Court.

Sergeant Aris pointed out that the defendant was the only man present when the Police arrested him whilst trying to negotiate the sale of the stolen property. The boy whom the defendant accused of being his accomplice informed the defendant of the shop, from which the cloth was stolen, of the theft.

The case was remanded.

In the next case, a Chinese was charged with committing a similar offence at D'Aguilar Street.

Sergeant Aris stated that the defendant and three others entered a shop in Queen's Road Central, saying that they wanted to purchase a cap, a hat, and a handkerchief. While the attention of the shop's assistant was diverted, the defendant took the roll of cloth and slipped it underneath his long coat. When the defendants had left the shop, the foks noticed that the roll had been taken, and defendant was arrested. His companions escaped.

The case was remanded.

For the Junior Local Examination in July nineteen girls entered and eighteen passed. Twelve girls sat for the Oxford Preliminary in September; eleven passed. Thus, in the last year of Mrs. Tatcher's Headmistress-ship, 29 girls passed outside examinations. This is a record for the school.

Nine student teachers attend the Technical Institute class for women teachers in English, and in the vernacular class there are ten students. Five of these last are present pupils; they wish to become teachers and seize this opportunity of getting ahead with the theoretical side of the work.

Cooking classes are held twice a week, one class belonging to the Technical Institute. The girls sometimes cook their own tiffin, and specialise in jams and cakes. A cold tiffin is ready for your approval, I hope, to-day. At Christmas, puddings were made. These were eaten—and, I am told, enjoyed—by the families of the amateur cooks.

To Bellios Public School has fallen the honour of forming a branch of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas. Ten members—all on the staff, and chiefly student teachers—attended lectures on Home Nursing, and all passed the examination held at the end of the course. Our thanks are due to Mrs. Hickling as lecturer, and to Surgeon H. B. Parker, R.N., the examiner. Uniforms for the division were provided by the generosity of Mr. Ho Kwong. Members of the division sold roses at the gala nights of the Taijaping Theatre in Red Cross week; they were present at the Race Course, and later, at the Botanical Garden on "Our Day" to give First Aid, if necessary, but no one required it.

Much interest has been shown in current events. This is in large measure due to the illustrated papers issued by the Post Office. The news of the Armistice roused real enthusiasm, and though we did not rise to the heights of firing crackers we were able to enjoy, at a distance, the fireworks display of Queen's College in all its glory.

The girls are eager to help those in need; they keep a cot at the Nethersole Hospital and support a child at the Victoria Home. Besides this they raised the sum of \$1,400 for the Ministering Children's League.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the subscribers to the prize fund; by their kindness these prizes have been provided. And most gratefully do I thank the staff for their loyal help in the effort to keep the school up to the standard at which Mrs. Tatcher left it.

The following were subscribers to the prize fund:—Hon. Sir C. F. Chater, Kt., C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Fat, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. N. J. Stahl, Mr. W. J. Tatcher, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., W. G. Humphreys & Co., Butterfield & Swire, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Lindsay & Davis, Bradley & Co., Gibb, Livingston & Co., David Thomson & Co., Ltd., E. D. Sassoon & Co., Douglas, Laing & Co., Johnson, Stokes & Master, Lane, Crawford & Co., Hughes & Hough, Young Tate Wan, Chiu Siu Ki, Chiu Siu Lam, McKee Kon Sang, Lo Chung Kue, Tak Cheong, and Dr. Kwan Sun, Yu.

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strong, for
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[181]

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ON 15th FEBRUARY.Tickets \$5 each, obtainable at
Banks, Stores, Clubs and Hotels.NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.
THE CHANCELLOR'S SURVEY OF
THE SITUATION.

In the House of Commons on November 12th, Mr. Bonar Law, moved a Vote of Credit in respect of war expenditure for £700,000,000. Referring to the loans to the Dominions and the Allies, he said that at the end of the last financial year:

The amount of the loans was £1,372,000,000. There has been an increase of 133,000,000. Making the total debt on October 19th 1,405,000,000. As regards the Dominions, the amount on March 31st was 194,000,000. It has been increased by 24,500,000. Making the total 218,500,000. The amount advanced to Russia remains the same—508,000,000. The amount advanced to France has become 425,000,000. To Italy 345,000,000. To the smaller States in the Alliance 127,000,000.

According to the Budget estimate, the total debt for which we were responsible at the end of the financial year for our selves and only half the amount advanced to the Allies was £6,800,000,000. If, as we believe, the war is practically now ended, of the money which will be spent out of the vote of credit which we are now asking, part will be spent on demobilisation, which, had the war been going on to the end of the year would have been war expenditure of the year. We can now look therefore upon that as the limit of the debt for which we are responsible. I pointed out at that time that we had many assets which materially reduced the total burden. I have made what inquiries I could as to the present position, and I am satisfied that the value of these assets, especially those which are actually in France, is far greater than the conservative estimate which I gave to the House in moving the Budget.

How will we be able to face that burden? As regards the whole debt, I do not think we need have any great anxiety, but the debt incurred abroad is the item which will most severely affect us in our financial position after the war. I would like to call the attention of the Committee to this fact, that this burden upon us of this external debt is largely due to the assistance we have given to the Allies. If we had merely financed ourselves, we would be practically free from that burden. I think we can reasonably assume that at the end of the war the burden from this source will not at the outside reach £1,000,000,000, and that is a burden which I think this country can bear. As regards the general position, I have myself always held the view that the state which this country would be in from the financial point of view at the end of the war would be a considerable extent depend on our credit, which in its turn would depend on the nature of the peace we had secured. That, now, is settled, and I have no doubt whatever that there will be plenty of work to be got, not only to repair the countries which have been so terribly ravaged, but in those new quarters of the world largely given over to the production of food and raw material. The rise in prices during the war must have added enormously to the accumulated wealth in those countries, and I have little doubt that there will be plenty of work and plenty of credit to enable that work to be carried out.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The real problem is one which depends on other issues. I believe I am right in saying that the total production of this country, in spite of the millions of men who have been removed from it, is greater than it was before the war. When all this additional labour supply comes back the production ought to be enormously greater. I think the work will be there and the credit will be there. I do really believe the future prosperity and well-being of the people of this country depends upon the extent to which capital and labour can work together more harmoniously than they did in the past, and both have as their main object the increased production in this country.

That is all that I propose to say on the financial aspects of the question. But I feel, on the day after the armistice, on the occasion of a vote of credit which generally allows of discussion of everything connected with the war, that I can hardly sit down without saying a few words about the fact that the war is over. What I say will be commonplace, but at all events they will be sincere commonplace, because they will be what I feel. The first thing I want to say is in regard to the peace conditions as they affect our Allies. It would be idle to say what particular things we desire as victory, and I shall say something about our share of it in a minute, but it is in the main because of the closeness of the alliance, and because of the way in which more and more, year by year and month by month, we worked together as one united force engaged in a common purpose. A coalition is difficult at all times, but it was far easier in war, under the pressure of a common danger, than it will be now that peace has come. It is as vital for the world, in my opinion, that the close unity which war has produced should prevail while we are repairing the ravages that war has caused. It is difficult to maintain that we are all human. There are in connection with Governments with which we are in alliance committees on which are men of all minds constantly dealing with specific subjects, and it is inevitable that members of those committees should look at them as a business man treats another business man, with whom he is making a bargain. The impression grows on both sides that there is too much selfishness in these arrangements. That is inevitable, and the only way in my opinion to cure it is that when those points come up, the heads of the Governments should look upon them, not from the point of view of their selfish interests, but from the point of view of the common good, but all Governments, but fairly and justly as if the interests of one were the interests of all. (Cheers.) I venture to say that that is the best way even from the point of view of the different national interests. I cannot put my experience against that of so many great business men, but even in business so far as my experience goes, you get on better by treating those with whom you do business

fairly, and not by trying to get the most penny out of them, and I am quite sure that in these big issues the same principle applies. (Cheers.)

"THINK OF THE BIG THINGS."

What we have got to do is to think of the big things, and the others will not trouble. I have spoken of the Allies. I do not see much good that can come out of this war. It has been all evil almost up to now, but one thing I do hope from it is a better understanding with the nations with whom we have been allied. I do not know whether the members of the Committee read the speech delivered the other day by M. Clemenceau. (Cheers.) It was worth reading. In that great speech, though it was entirely unprepared, he said this, speaking of us: "As for the English, we love them well." We have seen what France has gone through, and we can say the same thing (cheers) and we can say America is even bigger there, because I think before the war there were some misunderstandings. I believe it will be a great thing, and it is something I at least look forward to if, as a result of this war, the understanding between America and this country were better than it ever was before. (Cheers.) It would be a great thing, not only for these two countries, but for this reason, that in the main our ideals are the same, and it would be a great thing for the future peace and civilisation of the world. I say that we think with admiration and with friendship of all our Allies. (Cheers.) It is our business to keep good relations with them.

I think the part which the British Empire has taken in this war is a part greater than ever has been taken by this country in the past. I believe greater than has ever been played by any country in the world. (Cheers.) That is my claim. Look at our Dominions and at India. When the war broke out, I thought one of the best proofs of the justice of our cause was that the people of India came forward on our side, and it was not only an honour to them, but a joy to the British people to realise the enormous part which Indian troops took. (Cheers.) As to our Dominions, what can you say? They were not fighting for the Mother Country but they were fighting for the Empire, which is theirs as much as ours. (Cheers.) But they were far away from us, yet they threw themselves at once into the struggle. (Cheers.) They have sent their troops and what troops. (Cheers.) Who does not remember the long and melancholy story of the first attempt against the Dardanelles? History repeats itself. We began badly, but we did not end badly. (Cheers.) We won it through at the end. (Cheers.) It was there that the Australian and New Zealand soldiers first showed the quality of their calling. (Cheers.) That first expedition was a failure, but in my belief as long as the British Empire lasts it will not be repeated. One of the greatest landmarks in our history, because of the brave men who fought and died. (Cheers.)

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE.

As to the Canadians and South Africans it is the same, but do not let us forget the Mother Country. (Cheers.) In my belief she never was more vigorous or younger than she has been throughout this war. (Cheers.) As the House knows, we have done, as a nation, as a Government, what no prudent man would have attempted. We went on incurring obligations in America for supplies without which we could not have won this war. (Cheers.) And we were right. (Cheers.) After all, we thought so much of the future that we could not afford to think of the present, because we knew that unless the supplies came the Allies would break down and the war would end. Look at what the Navy has done. (Cheers.) It has been silent in its work; it has not only played a great part in the war—it has played a decisive part. (Cheers.) Without our Navy the war would have been over long ago, and we should not our people as a whole. We really are a great people. (Cheers and laughter.) Let me tell the House why. When the war broke out we practically had no Army. We raised by voluntary means an Army on a gigantic scale such as has never been touched by any other country in the world. When we are recalling all this, is it not a miracle that hardly more than six months ago we were imposing upon us the terms which "Much worse?" Now, what can we say of our Army—that first general Army, contemptible in numbers as it was, referred to by the Germans, which went out at the start of the war? It played a great part. I am not sure that, small as it was, it did not turn the scale. (Cheers.) Is it surprising, therefore, that I, for the moment the monthpiece of the British Government, should be proud of our effort? (Cheers.) We have won a victory in a great crisis, but we must never forget what we owe to our Army. (Cheers.)

THE CZECHS AND BRITAIN.

The following telegram from the Foreign Minister of the Czech-Slovak Republic has been received by the Prime Minister:

"At the moment of the great victory of justice over violence and the spirit of domination, I hasten to present in the name of the Government of the Czech-Slovak Republic my congratulations to his Majesty's Government and to you, the great architect of our common triumph. Our nation will never forget the help that Great Britain extended to her during this terrible war, and will do all in her power to continue the policy inaugurated during the war. The valour, the energy, and the loyalty which she has shown during the war while fighting on the side of the Allies will be the principles which will always guide her intimate collaboration with Great Britain in the future."

Edward Dene, Foreign Minister.

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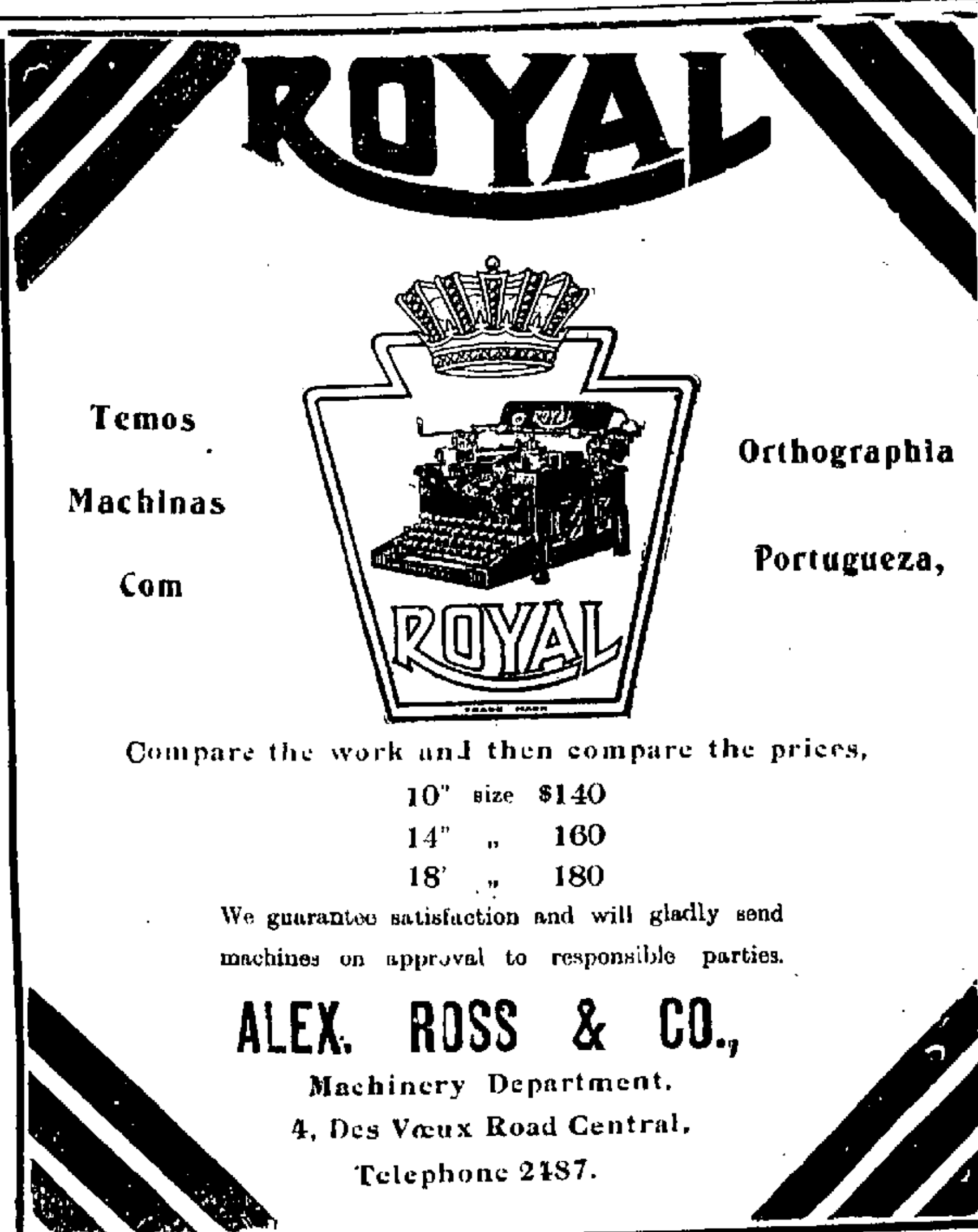
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

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For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings Chater Road.



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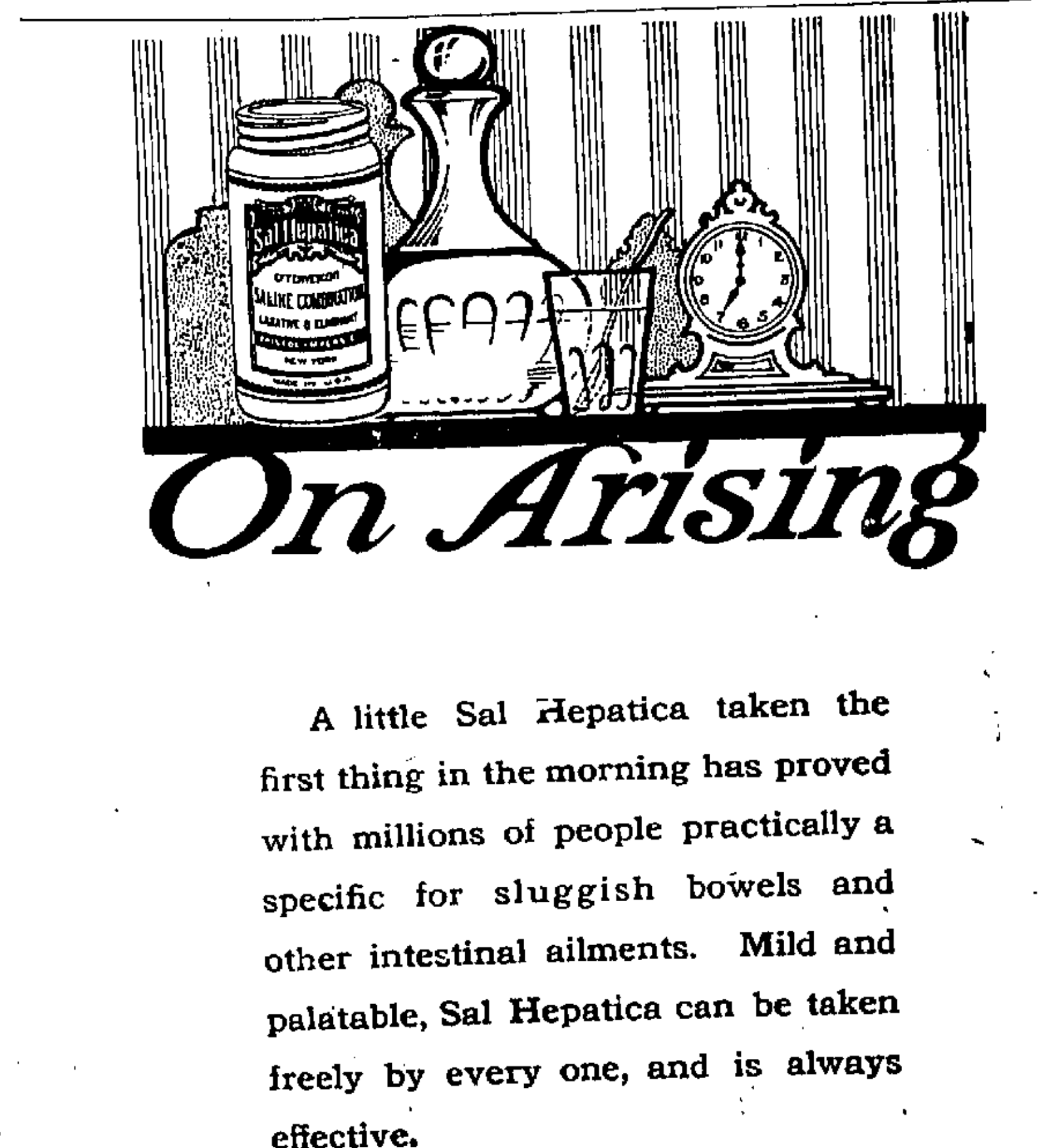
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10" size \$140
14" " 160
18" " 180

We guarantee satisfaction and will gladly send machines on approval to responsible parties.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
Machinery Department.
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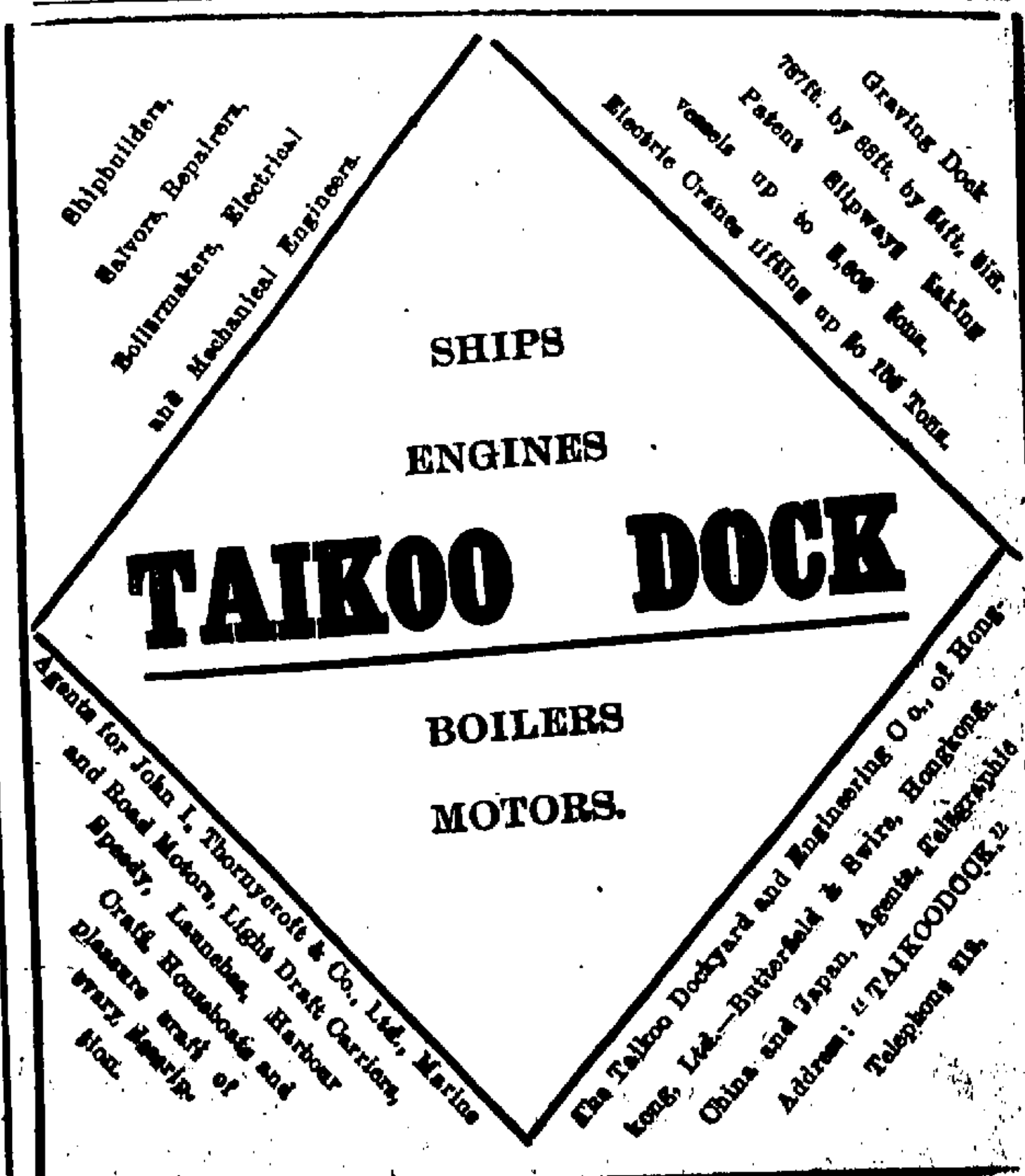
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A little Sal Hepatica taken the first thing in the morning has proved with millions of people practically a specific for sluggish bowels and other intestinal ailments. Mild and palatable, Sal Hepatica can be taken freely by every one, and is always effective.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS
Invaluable for diseases of these important organs. Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc. Price 8s., leading Chemists or post from Dr. L. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVESLOCK ROAD, NW, LONDON, ENGLAND. Depots: Paris, 12, Rue Castiglione; New York, 90, BEEKMAN STREET; Toronto, 12, YONGE ST.; Australia, 12, RINGWOOD, SYDNEY and Brisbane; New Zealand, DUNEDIN CO. LTD., AUCKLAND, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN, WELLINGTON, AUCKLAND, H. K. PAUL & CO., CALCUTTA.



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SHIPS
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Shipbuilders,
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and Mechanical Engineers.

Graving Dock
with 600 ft. by 100 ft. by 10 ft. water.
Piers allways 100 ft. long.
Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 tons.

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TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Trade Rates.
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Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE" containing full particulars of the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
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HONGKONG Hotel Building, corner of Pedder Street and Des Vaux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, Cebu, Olongapo, LUPATON CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

S.S. "KALOMO" FOR LONDON, Sailing about 4th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to ERSS & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI	"SHUNTIEN"	On 29th Jan. 9 A.M.
SAIGON	"KWANGSE"	On 30th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUZYANG"	On 30th Jan. Noon.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"KUEICHOW"	On 30th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 31st Feb. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 86

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" — Capt. J. W. Evans — WEDNESDAY, 5th Feb. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Point).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID ASSHOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE...	23rd February.	30th March.	6th April.
NOVARA ...	12th March	17th April.	26th April.
NELLORE ...	9th April.	16th May	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DUNERA ...	10th February.	26th February.
HEJAZ ...	17th February	9th March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only.
DUNERA ...	29th January.	SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.
NOVARA ...	9th February.	

Tickets interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B. I. S. N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY, and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,332 tons	THURS. 29th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,780 tons	SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KOSOKU MARU ... 7,000 tons	FRI. 1st Feb. 1st Feb.
	YAMAGATA MARU ... 7,000 tons	SAT. 14th Feb.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 tons	MON. 17th Feb. at 11 A.M.
	SADO MARU ... 15,660 tons	FRI. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 tons	MON. 3rd Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,410 tons	WED. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KIFUNEZAN MARU	Middle of Feb.
ALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGCOON	SHINCHIKU MARU ... 7,000 tons	THURS. 30th Jan.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKYO, OCHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... THURS. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... MON. 5th May, at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila Enroute.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 101 and 102

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIRAKA MARU	20,000	31st Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000	12th Feb.
KOREA MARU	25,000	23rd Feb. From YOKOHAMA.
SHIRAKA MARU	22,000	5th Mar.
PERSIA MARU	...	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU	...	12th April. From YOKOHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	...	29th April. From YOKOHAMA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	...	Mar. 21st.
SEIYO MARU	...	May 7th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	July, 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephones 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

For MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, Etc.
"PORTHOS" ... on or about Feb. 3rd.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore.

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"INDUS MARU" Monday, 10th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMARTA MARU" Monday 10th February, Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KENKON MARU" Tuesday, 4th February, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

"UNNAN MARU" Saturday, 1st February at Noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" Tuesday, 25th February at 3 P.M.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAIFOKU MARU" Saturday, 8th February.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOHU MARU" Thursday, 30th January, 3 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" Sunday, 2nd February, at 10 A.M.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 9th February, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,900 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" March 27th, 1919. "CHINA" Feb. 6th, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Princess's Building. C. H. HINTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, 100 Queen's Building, Tel. 1043.

